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Mr. MARTIN. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

PROGRAM FOR THE BALANCE OF THE WEEK

(Mr. BROWN of Ohio asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I should like to ask the majority leader what the schedule is for the rest of the week.

Mr. McCORMACK. On tomorrow we take up the community facilities bill.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. And if that is not completed tomorrow, will we sit on Saturday?

Mr. McCORMACK. Yes; but I feel confident that it will be completed tomorrow.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. So do I.

Mr. McCORMACK. I do not know what the gentleman's interpretation of "completion" is in this case; but I mean it will be completed by the adoption of the rule and the passage of the bill.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. I thank the gentleman.

SELECT COMMITTEE ON OUTER SPACE

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Select Committee on Outer Space may have permission to sit during general debate on Friday; and also that the same committee may have until midnight Saturday to file a bill and a report.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

TRIBUTE TO A GREAT GENERAL

Mr. ANDERSON of Montana asked and obtained leave to extend his remarks at this point in the Record.)

Mr. ANDERSON of Montana. Mr. Speaker, yesterday I was privileged to participate in retirement ceremonies for Gen. Willard Gordon Wyman, who for the past 3 years has been commanding general, United States Continental Army Command at Fort Monroe, Va. It was with mixed feelings that I observed the impressive ceremony. Because I have long had great admiration, respect, and affection for General Wyman, I was happy that his accomplishments were being recognized. I know his ability, experience and advice always will be available to the Nation's needs. Nevertheless, I was sad that his fine talents, his exceptional grasp of military problems, his energy, his vision and his leadership will no longer be devoted exclusively to building up our Nation's defense.

General Wyman was my commanding general for 2 years when he commanded the west coast's Sixth Army while I,

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

(Mr. WALTER asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks at this point in the Record.)

Mr. WALTER. Mr. Speaker, there appeared this morning in one of the Washington newspapers an advertisement displaying an open letter to the United States House of Representatives, signed by what appears to be a number of respectable citizens who have been inspired to object to the hearings held by the Committee on Un-American Activities in Atlanta, Ga.

I wish to state emphatically that our investigation of Communist influence in the South is totally unrelated to the matter of school integration or school segregation. The hearings in Georgia are conducted for the purpose of further tracing the inroads made by the Communist conspiracy in the ranks of certain legitimate organizations created by people of good will.

Many leaders of those organizations are not aware of the fact that the Communist Party, reduced in size as a formal entity and placed under a spotlight by our investigations, is now engaged in infiltration and penetration of many groups, organizations, societies, and so forth, whose leaders are not informed of the identity of the highly skilled and trained agents of the Kremlin, masquerading behind a facade of humanitarianism.

The good citizens who signed the open letter are not sufficiently informed of the extent of Communist penetration of the many organizations active in the South. The signers of the open letter would be well advised to study with a little more diligence the true character and purpose of the agents who hide behind their backs and whisper into their ears. Should the Kremlin's agents succeed in exploiting the tension characteristic of the period of social changes occurring in the South, that area of the United States would soon become a rather dangerous place to live. Nothing would please the Kremlin more.

LAKE OF THE WOODS FLOOD DAMAGE

Mr. LANE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the bill (H. R. 10805) for the relief of certain persons who sustained damages by reason of fluctuations in the water level of the Lake of the Woods, with a Senate amendment thereto, and concur in the Senate amendment.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendment, as follows:

Page 2, line 2, strike out all after "act" down to and including "act" in line 7.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

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The Senate amendment was concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CORRECTION OF THE RECORD

Mr. NEAL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to make a correction in my remarks on page 14304 of the Record of July 30, 1958. In line 1 of my remarks, the word "approve" should be stricken and the word "oppose" substituted.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from West Virginia?

There was no objection.

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC WORKS

Mr. JONES of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Public Works may have until midnight tomorrow night to file a report on S. 1869.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Alabama?

There was no objection.

Mr. McGREGOR. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the minority may be permitted to file a minority report.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

HOUSE CONFeree ON S. 3651

Mr. KILBURN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to be relieved as a conferee on the bill S. 3651 and that the Speaker be empowered to appoint another Member in my place.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. MILLS). Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair appoints the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. BETTS] as a conferee.

The Clerk will notify the Senate accordingly.

DISPENSING WITH CALL OF THE PRIVATE CALENDAR NEXT TUESDAY

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the call of the Private Calendar on next Tuesday may be dispensed with.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

Mr. MARTIN. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, would the Private Calendar ordinarily be called next Tuesday?

Mr. McCORMACK. It would ordinarily come up on Tuesday, but there are no bills to be considered. We shall arrange to take care of the situation later, and I shall confer with my friend later on.

then as now; commanded the 96th Infantry Reserve Division in the Rocky Mountain States.

During this time, I was tremendously impressed by the forward-looking policies and doctrines which he developed. In a time when there was much confusion over the transition from conventional warfare to atomic warfare, General Wyman developed our new doctrines of combat and has been charged with planning reorganization of the Army to meet the new requirement.

The active Army now has been completely reorganized to the new pentomic structure, and the Reserve and National Guard divisions are about to reorganize under new tables of organization designed to enable them to fight either atomic or conventional warfare, and to wage successfully either limited or general war.

I am sure my colleagues will be interested in the following brief biography of this outstanding soldier.

WILLARD G. WYMAN

Willard G. Wyman was born March 21, 1898, in Augusta, Maine, and attended Bowdoin College, Maine. He was graduated from the United States Military Academy in November 1918, and commissioned a second lieutenant in the Coast Artillery Corps. He was transferred to the Cavalry on July 1, 1920.

From November 1918 to June 1919, General Wyman continued his studies at the United States Military Academy, and from July to September 1919 he served with the American Expeditionary Forces in France.

General Wyman was assigned to the Coast Artillery School at Fort Monroe, Va., in October 1919. Upon his graduation a year later, he went to Fort Riley, Kans., where he graduated from the Cavalry School in June 1921. After a brief assignment at Camp Devens, Mass., he was transferred in October 1921 to the Presidio of Monterey, Calif., for duty with the 11th Cavalry. In September 1925, he was ordered to the Signal School at Fort Monmouth, N. J., where he completed the course in June 1926. He then went to Fort Bliss, Tex., as regimental signal officer of the 7th Cavalry.

From July 1928 to August 1932, General Wyman was a language student at Peiping, China. During this period he served as topographer for the Central Asiatic Expedition in Mongolia, sponsored by the American Museum of Natural History under the leadership of Dr. Roy Chapman Andrews. He also served with the Chinese 19th Route Army during the defense of Shanghai against the Japanese in 1932.

Upon his return to the United States, General Wyman was assigned to the 3d Cavalry at Fort Myer, Va. In July 1933, he was designated regimental signal officer of the 3d Cavalry, and later regimental adjutant. In August 1936, he was detailed to the Command and General Staff School at Fort Leavenworth, Kans. Following his graduation in June 1937, he was assigned as an instructor at the Cavalry School, Fort Riley, Kans.

In July 1940, General Wyman became aide to the commanding general of the 1st Cavalry Division and later aide to the commanding general of the IX Corps at Fort Lewis, Wash. In May 1941, he was designated assistant chief of staff for personnel of the Army IX Corps at Fort Lewis, Wash. The following August he became a member of the Plans Group, War Plans Division, War Department General Staff.

General Wyman served in Burma from February to June 1942 as General Stillwell's G3 representative with the Chinese Fifth

Army. Following the first Burma campaign, he became assistant chief of staff, G3, of the United States Army Forces in the China, Burma, India Theater of Operations. In January 1943, he was designated Chief of Plans Subsection, G3, Allied Forces Headquarters, in the north African theater, and the following July was appointed assistant division commander of the 1st Infantry Division in that theater. He served with the 1st Infantry Division from the Battle of Troina in Sicily through the Normandy landings and the campaigns of France and Germany to the Battle of Aachen.

In October 1944, General Wyman became commanding general of the 71st Infantry Division at Fort Benning, Ga. This division entered combat March 12, 1945, secretly relieving the 100th Division on its front south of Bitche. On March 31 the division moved to reinforce the Third Army. The division then plunged across the Rhine at Oppenheim, across Germany and into Austria, where it met the Russian 5th Guards Airborne Division on the River Enns. After V-E Day, the division assumed occupational duties while training for the war in the Pacific, which came to an end, however, before the division could move to the Pacific theater.

General Wyman was assigned to Headquarters, Army Ground Forces, Washington, D. C., in August 1945, and a month later was made assistant chief of staff for intelligence of the Army Ground Forces. He retained that position when Army Ground Forces Headquarters moved to Fort Monroe, Va., in October 1946. He became chief of staff of the First Army at Governors Island, N. Y., in September 1947, and in January 1951 he was transferred to Central Intelligence Agency, Washington, D. C.

General Wyman was appointed commanding general of the IX Corps in Korea in December 1951. In August 1952, he was designated commander of the Allied Land Forces, Southeastern Europe, with headquarters at Izmir, Turkey. This newly established command consisted principally of Greek and Turkish ground forces in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

In March 1954 General Wyman returned to the United States and was named commanding general, Sixth Army, Presidio, of San Francisco, Calif. In August 1955 he was named deputy commanding general, Continental Army Command, with headquarters at Fort Monroe, Va. In March 1958, General Wyman was promoted to full general and assumed command of the United States Continental Army Command (USCONARC).

During General Wyman's tenure, the responsibility of the commanding general, United States Continental Army Command has been expanded from the initial Army group concept (interests largely restricted to operations, plans, and training) to the much broader range of a Theater Army Command for the continental United States. The USCONARC, with an aggregate strength of approximately 450,000 (375,000 military, 75,000 civilian) includes nearly one half of the Active Army, plus over 2 million personnel in the Reserve Forces, as CG, USCONARC, General Wyman held the only four-star Army command in the United States.

THE JULY 14 MOB SLAYING OF THREE AMERICANS IN IRAQ

(Mr. HESTAND asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the Record.)

Mr. HESTAND. Mr. Speaker, last Monday I introduced House Concurrent Resolution 368 to express the sense of Congress that the slaying of three American citizens at the hands of a mob

in Iraq on July 14, 1958, was a horrible outrage and that under no circumstances should the rebel government in Iraq be considered for recognition unless and until we had the complete agreement that they assume full responsibility for the acts of their army and the results thereof, including financial reparation.

Mr. Speaker, this shocking incident, having received little press notice, should be brought to the attention of the House. Seldom, if ever, in modern times has the army of a foreign power seized American citizens and allowed them to be beaten to death and horribly mangled beyond identification. Of the three victims, all Californians, one comes from Altadena, in the district I represent. He was highly respected, a fine type of young American, in Iraq on business in support of his family, an ideal husband and father of eight children. To the family, this, of course, is a horrible shock. But, Mr. Speaker, it should be to the entire country, and especially to the Congress.

Below is a firsthand account from Time magazine of August 4:

From his bed in Amman, 36-year-old British-trained Gen. Sadiq Shara recited the gruesome events that took place around the swank New Baghdad Hotel.

You just cannot imagine. At 9:30 on the morning of the coup, a group of rebels arrived at the hotel in search of a general and three Jordanian Ministers of the Arab Union. They ripped out telephones and ransacked the front office. With about 20 other foreigners, apparently seized at random, the Jordanians were loaded into a truck that started off for the Ministry of Defense. Among those seized were three Californians: Robert Alcock, George S. Colley, Jr., senior vice president of Bechtel Corp. of San Francisco, and Eugene Burns, former Associated Press correspondent. The truck drove slowly through milling streets. In front of the Ministry gates the truck was trapped by a stalled vehicle in front of it, and the mob attacked.

They tore off the tarpaulin and started pulling people into the street. One of my colleagues, Ibrahim Hashim, the Arab Union's Deputy Premier, who was sitting beside me, died from a stone hit in the head. Everyone who was pulled down was cut to bits. I saw a young German or Swiss of about 30 grabbed by the head and pulled down by the mob. About eight people started slashing and stabbing him and beating him with rods. Then they cut off his head. I did not see the death of the American, Burns, but later, one of our people told me he was pulled down and killed like the others. You just cannot imagine it." Finally someone got the gates open and "those of us who were still alive on the truck tried to jump and run for it. Anyone who could not reach the gate was killed and dismembered." Shara made it.

I hope the House will see fit to take as immediate and vigorous action as possible.

HON. JOHN A. BURNS

The SPEAKER. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from New York [Mr. O'BRIEN] is recognized for 60 minutes.

(Mr. O'BRIEN of New York asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)